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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

AND

WAR SERVICE

PRELIMINARY REPORT

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 1917



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY
PRESS

H. G. DUFFIELD, Treasurer Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

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I

THE EARLY INSTRUCTION — THE PRINCETON BATTALION — MILITARY TRAINING — THE INTENSIVE COURSES — THE AVIATION SCHOOL — FACULTY ACTION — COMMENCEMENT 1917.

On December 7, 1914, the President of the University reported to the University Faculty a request from the undergraduate body for the organization of military training. The Faculty thereupon voted in favor of offering facilities for voluntary military training to the students of the University; such work to be conducted under the supervision of the University and in accordance with rules and regulations to be later decided upon. A special committee was appointed to present the details of the plan contemplated, consisting of Professor Raycroft, Chairman, and Professors Bowman, Brown, Libbey, McClellan, Mather, and Silvester.

This Committee, known as the Faculty Committee on Military Instruction, has for the past three years handled all questions connected with the courses in military training. It recommended and organized the various lecture and intensive courses; it examined physically all candidates for drill and for the original aviation school; it arranged for all extra-curriculum meetings and lectures on military subjects. Its most valuable work probably—and the work for which it was most unfairly criticized by many people—was its service as a bureau of information and advice for inquiring undergraduates seeking to enter one form or another of service. During the excitement on the campus attendant upon the entry of the United States into the war, this Committee sat continually and was able to persuade many students to avoid hasty entrance into service; it positively showed to many their physical unfitness for service, and it acted as a brake on impulsive temperaments in College seeking to do anything rather than the duty of finishing their academic course.

In March, 1915, the Committee laid before the University

Faculty the following plan of organization of voluntary work in military training. The Committee had made a very careful study of the various systems of military training in use in the colleges and universities in the United States. None of these systems seemed adapted to the conditions which exist at Princeton. The following plan was worked out in conference with representatives of the United States War Department and particularly with General Wood, and combines real educational value with particular military instruction.

A. A course of Open Lectures on the following and allied topics:

1. A critical study of the military history of the United States, with especial reference to the War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War and Spanish War,
2. A consideration of ways and means that will prevent similar unnecessary sacrifice of lives and money in any emergency that may arise in the future,
3. Our policy on the Pacific Ocean,
4. The relations of regular forces to militia reserves and volunteers,
5. Types of ordnance,
6. Functions of supply department,
7. The use of various arms,
8. Military map making and reading,
9. Military hygiene.

These lectures were to be given one hour a week by officers detailed by the War Department.

B. Tactical Excursions for the study of:

1. Offensive and defensive positions in a given location,
2. Trenches and trench building,
3. Bridge work—pontoons, etc.,
4. Road building.

C. Practice in Rifle Shooting, both on indoor and outdoor ranges.

The Faculty adopted a resolution approving the organization of voluntary work in military training in Princeton University along the lines indicated in this report.

In January, 1916, students who had been to Plattsburg were reported by the Committee on Military Instruction as desiring to arrange a series of lectures during the second term by

Army officers on various phases of military topics, the series to be initiated by a large public meeting at which the general subject of preparedness should be discussed by a speaker of prominence and authority such as General Wood. Later in the same month, Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge accepted an invitation to open the series with an address, General Wood was scheduled to speak ten days later, and each week until the middle of April military lectures were assigned. Thirty students had pledged themselves for the entire course. Captain Gordon Johnston, Class of 1898, moreover agreed to spend a week at Princeton in February to confer with men interested in the summer military camps or in subjects of military instruction.

Toward the end of February, 1916, it was proposed by the Faculty Committee that the military instruction in Princeton should be so shaped as to help fit men to qualify as officers, and a sub-committee took the matter up with a view to correlating the work done at Princeton with the work of the summer camps. The attitude of the Committee on Military Instruction and of the University in general at this time was definitely expressed by the Committee in a statement issued on March 7, 1916:

Military Instruction at Princeton University

In view of certain misleading comments from unauthorized sources which have found their way into the public press concerning military training at Princeton, the Faculty Committee on Military Instruction desires to make the following statement:

There is no military drill either of a voluntary or compulsory nature in the University. There is no indication, moreover, on the part of the Faculty or the students that military drill would be desirable or feasible.

Military training under modern conditions involves two fairly distinct elements: the one, intellectual; the other, physical. The first is deemed by the Committee, and by the Faculty as a whole, to be a proper part of a university curriculum; the second should more fittingly be left to the Summer Military Training Camps. The Committee is supported in this point of view concerning manual drill by the opinion of

the United States Army officers with whom it has consulted.

After due consideration, the Faculty authorized more than a year ago the institution of a course of lectures by Army officers to furnish instruction on subjects of military significance as well as of general educational value. Attendance on these lectures was entirely voluntary.

Such a course of instruction has been instituted for the second term of the current academic year with the understanding that as far as possible it shall be supplemented by attendance at the Summer Military Training Camps where an intensive technical training is provided under most favorable conditions.

A course of this sort must naturally be regarded at first as more or less tentative in character. The Committee on Military Instruction is therefore now endeavoring to mature plans for a thoroughly well organized course of instruction which in co-ordination with the Summer Camps and in harmony with the rest of the curriculum of the University, may enable those students who may so desire, to prepare themselves more efficiently to qualify in case of emergency as reserve officers in a citizen soldiery. Until these plans shall be fully matured and formally approved by the Faculty, it is obviously impossible to make any definite announcement on the subject.

The Committee feels confident that it is the calm, deliberate judgment of all members and friends of the University who have given the matter earnest consideration, that in taking these steps, Princeton is trying in obedience to its cherished traditions to fulfill its obligation to the nation as well as to the undergraduates on whose disciplined loyalty the country in time of emergency must rely.

Signed: The Princeton University Faculty Committee
on Military Instruction.

By the end of March, 1916, the Committee had concluded to recommend the establishment of a regular curriculum elective in Military Science. Accordingly, on April 3, 1916, the Faculty approved the introduction of an upperclass elective course to include general discussion of military history, organization, theory of tactics, and elementary strategy. This was the first academic recognition in the history of Princeton University of a course in military science to count toward a degree. On June 5, 1916, the Faculty approved in detail the course provided by the Committee. It will be noted that drill was not included in the plan.

The course was to deal with the more important wars, campaigns, and battles; the military policy of the United States, what it has been and what it should be; and a series of practical exercises on the map and on the ground, supplemented by selections from the official military correspondence: Readings from: Steele, *American Campaigns*; German General Staff, *Boer War*; British General Staff, *Russo-Japanese War*; Upton, *Military Policy of the United States*; War College Documents 9053-90, *A Proper Military Policy for the United States*; Von der Goltz, *Conduct of War*; *Studies in Minor Tactics*. Lectures, preceptorials and required reading; Junior and Senior elective; both terms, three hours per week.

With the beginning of the academic year in October, 1916, Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) Stuart Heintzelman, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department for duty at Princeton and immediately began the course of lectures planned for three hours a week, and elected by forty students. By the end of the term this number had increased to sixty.

February 5, 1917, on the severance of diplomatic relations, the Committee on Military Instruction drew up a plan for the formation of a Princeton Provisional Battalion under immediate direction and command of Captain Heintzelman, with drill to commence after mid-years. At a meeting of the Faculty held that day the President made a statement in regard to the Battalion, and Captain Heintzelman explained the nature of the work to be undertaken.

Meanwhile fifty of the sixty students taking the original three hour lecture course had continued into second term and a new class was organized in second term with one hundred and fifty men electing it.

With the organization of the Provisional Battalion, and the authorization of drill, eight hundred students enrolled to take one hour of drill daily, five days a week. A company was also organized at the Graduate College.

Meanwhile the Faculty, on March 19, had authorized the President to appoint a committee on the promotion of scientific research for national service; said committee to be composed of from nine to twelve members drawn from the Faculty, the Alumni, and the Trustees of the University.

At the same time, pursuant to suggestions issued through the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau with the approval of the Government, the Faculty also requested the President to appoint a committee to take a military census of the alumni and other members of the University with a view to ascertaining what service they were qualified and willing to render in case of national need.

With the coming of spring the drilling hitherto held in the gymnasium was held out doors and was increased to six hours a week.

It now had become evident that the University would have to take academic cognizance of the military training in progress and planned, and of the fact that students were leaving the University to enlist in spite of the fact that they had no special training; and at a special meeting of the Faculty, held March 26, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That a senior who leaves the University this term and is accepted for active service by the government be recommended for his degree in June if his record of previous work is complete.
2. That for a member of any of the other classes who leaves for the same reason, arrangements be made that the remainder of the term not completed be not required for graduation.
3. That such adjustments of the schedules of individual students as might be necessitated by these resolutions be referred to the Committee on the Course of Study with power.

To meet the immediate situation, an intensive course of military training was planned for those men who by age and physical fitness might be considered as candidates for reserve officers' commissions.

Moreover, the President and the Committee on Military Instruction were requested to issue to parents of students a statement setting forth the plan and purpose of the arrangements made by the University for military training. The statement follows:

*Statement Concerning Policy and Plans of Princeton
University at the Present Crisis*

Appreciating the fact that the parents and guardians of our students who have entrusted them to our care are naturally desirous of knowing the purpose and extent of the military training which is now made available to our undergraduates, it has seemed wise to make the following statement.

As a national university, Princeton, as in the past, considers that its duty is not merely to provide higher liberal education but also to prepare its students to render the most effective service to their country. In the present crisis therefore the University aims to cooperate in every way with the national government. It has placed at the disposal of the latter its laboratories and the services of its men of science, and is affording its members all possible opportunities to prepare themselves to be of the highest usefulness in that branch for which they may be best qualified. It will further endeavor to adapt its future plans to meet the needs of the government in the event of war.

University Work. Should war be declared, there is no intention of closing the University. Work will continue very much as usual though certain adjustments in the curriculum will be made to enable certain students under military training to qualify as officers for national service. For others the university work will continue without change.

Military Training. The University believes that in view of their training and equipment students can render the most effective service to the nation in time of war as officers or special experts in various lines rather than as privates. The plans of the University are therefore directed to this end.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The University has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by the War Department for the organization of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It aims to afford every facility to students desiring to qualify for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Instruction. Captain Stewart S. Heintzelman of the United States Army has been detailed by the War Department to give military instruction in the University and to supervise all work of a military character. It is expected that other officers will be detailed by the War Department to assist in this work. In addition to the military drill, Captain Heintzelman has been giving to Juniors and Seniors

a course throughout the year on "Military History, Policy, and Minor Tactics." This course counts as any other course towards a degree. An advanced course has also been authorized. In addition, plans are being made for the giving of special courses outside of the regular curriculum which may be required by students who desire to qualify as officers or for other war service.

Drill. There is no intention to form a Princeton battalion as a fighting unit. Opportunities for drill six or more hours a week are afforded to give men individually the training required for effective service in any branch of the national forces. It aims particularly to provide special opportunities for those who wish to qualify as officers. This drill is voluntary.

Aviation. Through the generosity of friends of the University special opportunities will be afforded students who may desire to train themselves for aviation service. Only those who have obtained the written permission of parents or guardians, and are physically fitted and otherwise qualified for this work, will be permitted to take instruction in aviation.

Red Cross Service. Members of the University who may desire to qualify for Red Cross service will be given special opportunities for training in this branch.

Degrees and Credits. While no specific announcement is possible at this time, the University will unquestionably take the appropriate action necessary to prevent any injustice in the matter of credit for university work and the granting of degrees in the case of students called into the nation's service and compelled to leave the University before the end of the academic year.

Advice to Students. In view of the policy and plans of the University as outlined, students are advised to refrain from hasty enlistment in case of war. They are urged to avail themselves of the opportunities for military training which the University offers. Pending future developments and the formulation of the plans of the Government in the event of war, the University will endeavor to aid its members by preparing them for the most useful work they may be able to undertake. General Leonard Wood has advised that "The men at Princeton stay where they are, follow their college work and push their military instruction to the limit under Captain Heintzelman. The situation has not developed to the extent which in any way justifies their leaving college or trying to volunteer at the present time." Not only will all students be given

the best possible facilities for training, but also they will be given all necessary information and advice by competent military and university authorities. In order to prevent students from taking hasty and ill-advised action, the University bespeaks the cooperation of their parents.

Supervision of Military Training. The supervision of all questions relating to military training and instruction in the University lies in the hands of the President and a special Faculty Committee on Military Instruction. Any inquiries in this connection should be addressed to Captain Heintzelman or Professor Raycroft.

(Signed) JOHN GRIER HIBBEN,

Princeton, N. J.

President.

March 29th, 1917.

At the same meeting, March 26, 1917, it was voted that the question of giving academic credit for the three afternoons of drill at that time scheduled for members of the Provisional Battalion be considered by the Committee on the Course of Study. On April 2, the Committee reported to the Faculty and it was voted that students regularly engaged in military training in the Provisional Battalion with a view to becoming reserve officers as soon as opportunity offered, be relieved of one three hour course of their regular schedule; and that men who left Princeton for service in Ambulance or Y. M. C. A. work should be treated with respect to graduation or to credit for a term's work as those who entered military service.

On April 9, the Faculty voted that students eligible for the Reserve Officers' Training Camp be permitted to substitute for their regular academic studies the intensive course of military training averaging, besides drill, five hours a day, six days a week, in preparation for the reserve officer examinations. This course was taken by 141 students of whom 100 completed it successfully.

The course was organized in the following manner:

Administration	2	hours per week,
Field Service Regulations.....	6	" " "
Topography	10	" " "
Drill Regulations	4	" " "
Tables of Organization	1	" " "
Small Arms Firing Regulations..	5	" " "
Law	2	" " "
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		30 hours.

On April 23, a second intensive course of 138 men was formed for the same purpose and 72 successfully completed the course. At this time there were over one thousand students and graduates taking either the intensive courses or the courses in military science and drilling. More than 30 volunteers from the Faculty were assisting Captain Heintzelman, giving lectures, conducting quizzes and preceptorials, or supervising squads on the field.

On May 14, a third intensive course was organized with 145 men, of whom 102 successfully completed the course. The statistics of the three intensives at Princeton are:

1.	140 students	100 successful
2.	138 students	72 successful
3.	145 students	102 successful.

The outlines used in the military courses were published in the DAILY PRINCETONIAN, the uniforms and textbooks were secured through the Princeton University Store, and the Government supplied the rifles and other equipment.

To check hasty and ill considered enlistment which threatened the University a sub-committee of the Committee on Military Instruction was ordered to issue a statement which appeared in the DAILY PRINCETONIAN of April 11, 1917. The sub-committee was continued and sat daily as already stated acting as a bureau of advice, information and consultation for students contemplating enlistment. The published statement follows:

The Faculty Committee on Military Instruction believes it to be most urgent that students should carefully consider all possible opportunities for increased usefulness and advancement before definitely choosing the special branch of military service they may desire to enter.

It should be apparent that when a man enlists as a private in a Militia company he has a limited chance for advancement as a member of that organization. So likewise in local Batteries. The aviation service offers very large opportunities for usefulness though not for high preferment. The Naval Coast Defense Guard, while rendering essential and most meritorious service, presents limited opportunities for advancement and usefulness. The highest rank obtainable is that of Ensign, which is equivalent to that of Second Lieutenant in the Army.

The various branches of the Army, whether in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Engineers, or Signal Corps, present no such restrictions. The only limit on advancement and opportunities for greater service is the limit of the personal capacity of the candidates for commissions.

The University authorities, therefore, feel entirely warranted in encouraging as many students as possible to avail themselves of the facilities furnished by the University to qualify as members of the Officers' Training Corps. It is believed that in this way they will be able without undue haste to determine wisely in just what ways they can render the nation the most effective service, and utilize to the best advantage their special training and aptitudes. The test should be, not immediate service, but the most effective service.

Notwithstanding, by April 16, 1917, at least 153 students had left college and were distributed as follows:

Newport (Naval Reserve)...	95	Essex Troop	3
Manhattan Beach	2	U. S. Navy	2
U. S. Coast Artillery.....	1	Annapolis	1
U. S. Signal Corps.....	1	Battery H, Indiana.....	1
Co. L, 2nd Regt., N. G. N. J.	20	American Ambulance.....	1
U. S. Marine Corps.....	11	Newport News, Va.....	3
Coast Patrol	4	Aviation	6
Troop A, N. G. N. J.	3	New York, Squadro. A.....	1
Battery A, Baltimore.....	8		
			153

This list is not complete.

Early in April the Committee on Military Instruction definitely took up the question of aviation which it had been considering informally for several weeks, and at its meeting of April 8, Mr. James Barnes, Class of 1891, now Major in the Signal Corps, was present and outlined the arrangements for privately financing an aviation school. Mr. Marshall Mills, Class of 1902, was appointed Superintendent. Three instructors and four planes were provided. The work done proved so efficient that of the 45 Princeton students in the School, 26 are now abroad in flying schools or in actual service; while others entered Government schools.

On April 27, the Faculty authorized the Committee on Military Instruction to formulate and put into operation a course of study for those students who passed the physical examination for the aviation corps which should be the equivalent of

the course of study followed by the students enrolled in the R. O. T. C., and it was also voted that students regularly reported as enrolled in the aviation school be relieved from attendance on their academic schedule in the University and be treated as students enrolled in the R. O. T. C. as regards credit for the term's work.

In connection with the progress of military affairs on the Campus, the University Faculty on April 27, 1917, unanimously adopted the following resolution endorsing the principle of universal liability to military service:

The Faculty of Princeton University, assembled in the room in which on August 26, 1783, Washington received the grateful acknowledgments of the Continental Congress for his services in establishing American Independence, desires to put on record its approval of the principle of universal liability to military service, so earnestly recommended by him.

The Faculty regards the argument of Washington's report of August 20, 1780, to the Continental Congress, against the volunteer system, against dependence on State militia, and in favor of conscription, as being entirely pertinent to the existing situation and as possessing even greater cogency because of present circumstances. It is even more evident now than then that it is the true policy of America not to content herself with "temporary expedients" but to resort to "a peremptory draft"; that "the consumption of provision, arms, accoutrements, and stores of every kind" is greatly accelerated by dependence upon casual levies; that "calls upon the militia have interrupted the cultivation of the land, and of course have lessened the quantity of its products, occasioned a scarcity, and enhanced the prices"; that "had we formed a permanent army in the beginning" the country would have been spared great misfortunes, and "the enemy would have had nothing to hope for"; that if the army is put upon a respectable footing "nothing will tend more to give peace the ensuing winter"; and that "the surest way to make a good peace is to be well prepared for war."

This advice of Washington, so prophetic in its terms, so clear in its exhibition of national duty, is the voice of wisdom and patriotism, appealing to the honor and conscience of our people and their representatives in Congress at the present crisis.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Military Committees in Congress at that time debating the Draft Bill.

Further adjustments for students leaving College before the end of the term to enter service were adoptd May 7, 1917, and it was also agreed that candidates for the Freshman Class in September should in the discretion of the Entrance Committee be exempted from entrance examinations and be admitted in September on trial if they had been in military service. Twenty-eight men were so admitted in September.

The following table shows the distribution of Princeton students in war service or training as of June 13, 1917:

Department	Class of 1920	1919	1918	1917	Qual.	Total
Officers' Training Camps.....	3	32	45	81	12	173
O. R. C. (Princeton Intensive).....	4	24	34	43	14	119
American Ambulance.....	24	33	20	23	4	104
Coast Patrol (S. S. "Corsair").....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Coast Patrol (Newport Station).....	5	42	26	24	6	103
Coast Patrol (other stations).....	28	7	6	3	2	46
Dr. Lloyd's Hospital Unit.....	2	15	10	3	4	34
Aviation Corps.....	5	12	6	18	3	44
Y. M. C. A. (England).....	2	2	3	6	1	14
Y. M. C. A. (Egypt).....				1		1
Y. M. C. A. (U. S. A.).....				1	1	2
State Militia.....	3	6		2		11
Battery A of Baltimore, Md.....	5	1	2		1	9
Co. L, N. J. N. G.....		4	1	3	1	9
Medical Corps.....	3	3	2	3		11
U. S. Navy.....		2		2		4
U. S. Cavalry.....	1					1
U. S. Marines.....		1	1	3		5
U. S. Engineers.....			1	1	1	3
Quartermaster Corps.....		1	2			3
Naval Reserve.....			1	4		5
Naval Defense Corps.....			2	2		4
Miscl. Work.....	7	4	10	8	2	31
	93	190	173	232	53	741

STUDENTS IN OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS JUNE 13, 1917

Camp	1920	1919	1918	1917	Qual.	Total
Fort Myer.....		11	13	33	5	62
Benjamin Harrison.....	1	3	5	13		22
Niagara.....		5	6	9		20
Sheridan.....		4	6	5	3	18
Plattsburgh.....		3	4	7		14
Fort Madison.....	1	1	3	5	1	11
Riley.....		3	1	2		6
Snelling.....			2	2	1	5
Root.....	1	1	2			4
Oglethorpe		1		3		4
Presidio			2	1		3
Fort McPherson				1	2	3
Sam Houston			1			1
	3	32	45	81	12	173

The records in the office of the Dean of the College show that beside the 741 men who left College for war service, 653 participated in the military drill or other military instruction under Captain Heintzelman.

Thus, out of an undergraduate enrolment of 1409 in 1916-17, 1394 were either in some form of actual service, or were drilling, or were receiving military instruction of one sort or another. Several members of the Faculty were members of the Battalion.

On the declaration of war all organized extra-mural athletics were discontinued, and the schedules of the musical clubs and the Triangle Club cancelled, not only because of the absence of members but because the interest and time of the undergraduates were fully occupied by the military activity outlined above.

At the last meeting of the Faculty before Commencement, plans were brought in for military training during the ensuing academic year, and the following report, moved by Professor Raycroft, Chairman of the Committee on Military Instruction, was adopted :

Your Committee has given careful consideration to those questions which affect the policy of the University in the matter of instruction in military science during the coming year.

We think that the value of the work accomplished during the past term has warranted the serious disruption of the regular schedule which has resulted. We believe that the University has a continuing responsibility in this matter which it should try to meet during the period of the war. We feel, however, that careful planning will enable the University to fulfill its military obligation to its students and to the country without any serious interference with the regular academic program.

There is at present a provision in the curriculum for two elective courses in military science, one for juniors and one for seniors. In our opinion these two courses should be supplemented by provision for practical work for all classes according to the following recommendations:

1. That the University shall provide practical extra-curriculum courses to supplement the regular Junior and Senior Electives in Military Science, so that those electives shall fulfill the requirements of G. O. 49 of the War Department, ac-

cording to law passed June 3, 1916, which specifies that these courses shall be three hours theoretical and two hours practical.

2. That the University shall provide courses of two hours practical and one hour theoretical work which may be elected to satisfy the physical education requirement of the Freshman year, and as an extra-curriculum course for the Sophomores, but which shall be obligatory for those Sophomores who take this Freshman course.

3. That students of proper military age and physical condition be allowed to take a military course from a higher year as an extra course. The Committee on Course of Study shall have power to deal with conflicts which may arise in such cases.

In pursuance of these plans, Major Herbert H. Sargent, U. S. A., detailed to Princeton by the War Department for the purpose, has been appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics and is in charge of all military instruction and drill in the University, succeeding Captain Heintzelman.

Moreover, with a view to preparing men for the Naval Reserve, courses in Navigation and Seamanship have been instituted, and the Navy Department has detailed Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, U. S. N., to take charge of lectures on Ordnance and Gunnery, especially for men in College who are already members of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The character of Commencement was very different from that of former years. The Class Day exercises were held Friday afternoon, June 15, before a small audience, the amphitheatre not being erected. The graduating exercises of the Class of 1917 were held on Saturday morning, many members of the Class returning for the occasion on leave of absence and in uniform. Of the 282 members of the Class who received their degrees, 231 were already in active service or preparing to enter service.

At ceremonies held on the steps of Nassau Hall on Saturday afternoon, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, and on the ambassadors and ministers of the Allied Nations—the French Ambassador, the British Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister and the Belgian Minister. The Serbian Minister was unable to be present. The honorary degree of LL.D. was also conferred

on Mr. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, with which a particularly large number of Princetonians had been actively associated. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) Heintzelman, who had been called into active duty.

After the exercises the alumni and guests proceeded to the lower campus and witnessed an exhibition of military manœuvres by the Princeton Battalion and of flying by members of the Aviation Corps.

The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered on Sunday as usual.

II

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

Provision for the welfare of college men serving in Europe had been considered by individual institutions early in the spring and summer, leading in July to the formation of the American University Union in Europe, with Continental headquarters in Paris. Mr. Henry B. Thompson, of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University, is Princeton's representative on the Board of Trustees of the Union, and is also Treasurer.

The purposes of this organization are:

1. To provide at moderate cost a home with the privileges of a simple club for American college men and their friends passing through Paris or on furlough; the privileges to include information bureau, writing and newspaper room, bedrooms, baths, social features, opportunities for physical recreation, entertainments, medical advice, etc.

2. To provide a headquarters for the various bureaus already established in France by representative American universities, colleges and technical schools.

The Union has established headquarters at the Royal Palace Hotel, Place du Théâtre Français, Paris, and a branch office in London at 16 Pall Mall, East, S. W., 1. Professor Paul van Dyke, Class of 1881, was placed in charge of the Princeton Bureau in the University Union and arrived in Paris early in August. He has since been appointed Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Union.

The chief objects of the Princeton Bureau are:

1. To keep an address list of all men with Princeton connections, in France and as far as possible in other European allied countries.
2. To be of service to the parents and friends of Princeton men in answering inquiries regarding them.
3. To cooperate with the American Clearing House in sending parcels to Princeton men at the front.
4. To visit the sick and wounded in hospitals.
5. To communicate with the families of Princeton men regarding casualties, and to advance money for relief in special cases.
6. To attend to purchases and other commissions for Princeton men at the front.
7. To aid Princeton men in all cases where advice and assistance are needed in dealing with the American Embassy, French officials, Red Cross, etc.
8. To cooperate with the University authorities and other Princeton organizations in all ways which have to do with looking after the interests of Princeton men engaged in military, relief, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other forms of service in connection with the war.

Professor van Dyke carried with him a list of names and addresses with emergency addresses of some 300 Princeton men abroad. This list has been added to by nine successive bulletins, and now (December 5) contains 666 names. Additional bulletins are sent to him every week or ten days, and he reports all new names registered at the Union. Already he has been able to be of great service to Princeton men in France and to anxious parents in America. The cordial response from parents on this side to the circulars announcing the organization of the Union indicated that its formation was one of the most important steps taken by our universities in connection with the war. The office of the Secretary of the University in Nassau Hall is the local Princeton office of the Union, where all communications and inquiries should be addressed to Professor V. L. Collins, local representative of the Union.

The financial backing for this enterprise will, it is hoped, be secured by the dues of supporting universities, colleges and institutions of learning. Each individual bureau in the Union

is, however, responsible for its own budget. The Princeton Bureau, at which Professor Paul van Dyke is the official Princeton representative, is supported by voluntary contributions, to secure which an appeal signed by President Hibben, Mr. Thompson, Treasurer of the Union, and Mr. Hope, Chairman of the Graduate Council, was issued to all alumni. The response to this appeal was gratifying, but will not be sufficient for the needs of the Bureau.*

The numerous letters received from parents of Princeton boys abroad show how deeply the work of the Union is appreciated by those on whom anxiety is heavily weighing.

Mr. Gordon G. Sikes 1916 has been appointed assistant to Professor van Dyke at Paris.

III

THE PRINCETON SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

Early in the spring of 1917, the Committee on Military Instruction discussed the feasibility of continuing military instruction through the summer, and in April a formal proposal was made to the Secretary of War by the University that the dormitories, dining halls, and grounds of the University be placed at the disposal of the War Department, under conditions to be agreed upon, for use as an establishment for the intensive training of men for officers' commissions. It was pointed out that the dormitories could accommodate 2200 or more, the dining halls could seat 1200, and twice that number in two groups; that beginning early in June until early in September the entire plant of the University could be used; that in September when tentage and other camp equipment might be available the grounds surrounding the University would continue to be available as long as might be necessary; and that the large acreage, generous railway and other transportation facilities, good drainage and water supply, and the rolling and variegated nature of the surrounding country all seemed unusually well adapted for military training exercises. This physical equipment and the organization in military train-

*For the convenience of those who wish to aid in the support of the Bureau, a subscription form is enclosed.

ing already established were offered to the Government with the idea that they might be of real service in providing good working and living conditions for men in training for commissions, until such time as the equipment and organization of the regular training camps should be perfected.

The War Department, however, was unable to accept this offer.

In May, Colonel A. R. Kuser, of Bernardsville, N. J., advocated warmly to President Hibben the advisability of having the University consider the extension of military training throughout the summer vacation. The Faculty Committee on Military Instruction gave the proposal its heartiest approval. President Hibben then authorized Professor H. B. Thompson to proceed in the matter with the result that in June Colonel Kuser handed to Mr. Wintringer, the Secretary of Business Administration of Princeton University, a check for a sufficient amount to finance the project. President Hibben appointed the following Advisory Committee in charge of the camp:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Governor Walter E. Edge, *Chairman*,
Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy,
Ex-Governor E. C. Stokes,
Chas. W. Barber, Adjutant General of New Jersey,
C. Edward Murray, Quartermaster General of New Jersey,
Lt.-Col. W. G. Schauffler, Surgeon General of New Jersey,
Calvin N. Kendall, State Commissioner of Education,
Col. A. R. Kuser,
Melvin A. Rice, President State Board of Education,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. E. P. Meany, N. G. N. J.,
Col. E. A. Stevens,
Wallace M. Scudder,
John Grier Hibben, President Princeton University,
J. Ross Stevenson, President Princeton Theological Seminary
Lindley M. Garrison, Former Secretary of War,
James A. O'Gorman, Former U. S. Senator,
M. Taylor Pyne,
C. Ledyard Blair,
Joseph E. Raycroft,
Geo. C. Wintringer,
R. M. Anderson,

James Kerney,
Thos. M. McCarter,
C. B. Mitchell,
Col. Myron W. Robinson,
Henry D. Thompson, *Secretary*.

Governor Edge consented to act as Chairman of this Committee, George C. Wintringer was appointed Treasurer, and Henry D. Thompson, Secretary.

An Executive Committee was selected from these names, consisting of President Hibben, Chairman, Ex-Governor Murphy, Ex-Governor Stokes, Adjutant Gen. Barber, Lt.-Col. Schauffler, Commissioner Kendall, Gen. E. P. Meany, Col. A. R. Kuser, and H. D. Thompson, Secretary.

The camp was authorized to be held from June 25 to Aug. 18, 1917. On June 11 the Governor of New Jersey issued the following statement:

"New Jersey will vigorously support this very commendable enterprise. The State has furnished the National Government with thousands of National Guardsmen, many of whom are already enrolled in the Federal ranks. I feel that the establishment of the New Jersey Summer Military Camp will likewise be the means of furnishing the Government with trained men. Capable instructors will be furnished by the State, and, if available, by the United States Government. It is expected that the eight weeks' course will also include rifle practice on the Sea Girt range.

"The high moral environment of Princeton is so well known that the opportunity offered the young men to be associated with this camp needs no further endorsement."

And after the opening of the camp, the following official approval was received from the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War:

"Hon. Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey, Trenton,
N. J.

"My dear Governor:

"Your letter of the 8th inst., with reference to securing the official approval of the War Department of the establishment of the New Jersey Summer Military Camp at Princeton, is at hand.

"The organization of the Summer Military Camp at Princeton University, to be conducted under the auspices of that institution, with the aid and joint control of the State author-

ties of the State of New Jersey, has the approval of the War Department.

"The instruction of young men in military subjects as proposed in this instance is recognized for its great value in connection with the organization of the National Army. Some of the men who attend the Summer Military Camp may be admitted to the second training camps by being selected as part of the quota of their home states, but the principal value seems to be the prospect it offers of finding in the drafted army a larger number of men with previous training, and presumably qualified for appointment as non-commissioned officers.

"Sincerely yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

The University offered without charge for the use of the Camp, grounds, dormitories, kitchens, dining halls, gymnasium, infirmary, and other buildings. In addition the Princeton Theological Seminary also offered its buildings although it proved unnecessary to use them. The Government deposited with the University 776 rifles and the State of New Jersey repaired, enlarged and improved the rifle range used by Company L of Princeton.

It being found necessary to have the skeleton of a military establishment, President Hibben appointed Professor Radcliffe Heermance of the Department of English and Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, as Captain and Adjutant, and Professor R. K. Root, of the Department of English, as Captain of one of the companies. The camp was also fortunate in securing the services of Captain Swentzel of the National Guard of New York, Captain Augustus Dohm, Class of 1900, formerly of the National Guard of New Jersey, Captain M. S. Farr, Class of 1892, formerly of the National Guard of New Jersey, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Massey, Canadian officers invalided home from the front, and in addition, for teaching topography, etc., the following men who had had experience in instruction during the intensive courses offered by the University during the spring: B. F. Howell, Class of 1913, of the Department of Geology, James Creese, Class of 1918, H. F. Armstrong, Class of 1916, R. H. Barksdale, A.M. 1917, A. P. Giraud, A.M. 1917, G. R. McPherrin,

Class of 1910, H. Bullock, Class of 1917, J. H. Stevens, Class of 1917, and R. W. Tickner, Class of 1917. Mr. Frederick T. Dawson, Class of 1910, was placed in charge of physical exercises.

The State appointed for duty at the camp the following officers and enlisted men: Major Gaskell, Captain S. M. Dickinson, Class of 1905, Lieutenant Colonel Schauffler, Surgeon General of the State, Colonel William Libbey, Class of 1877, Captain Dunphey, and Lieutenant Douglas.

On July 2 the Federal Government sent to Princeton Major S. M. Rumbough, U.S.A., as Commandant, and a few days later Captain W. E. Dove, U.S.A., as Inspector-instructor.

From the detailed report on the Summer Camp prepared by the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Professor H. D. Thompson, the following closing paragraph may be quoted.

"The morale of the battalion throughout the encampment was very high. The earnestness and seriousness brought to the work were strongly manifested in this as in the practically complete absence of extraordinary or unusual disciplinary punishments. It is believed that those who have supported it throughout may feel assured that the instruction during these two months was most highly beneficial to the battalion and that in the future service which will be rendered by these men who participated, these efforts will meet with their full reward."

The following tables indicate the representation by States, by Colleges and by Schools of the men attending the camps, together with their ages:

Representation by States

Alabama	4	Minnesota	2
Connecticut	8	Missouri	2
Delaware	1	New Hampshire	3
District of Columbia	1	New Jersey	151
Florida	1	New York	50
Illinois	2	Ohio	3
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	46
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	1	Virginia	3
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	3
Maryland	8		
			306

Colleges	Grad.	Under- grad.	Penn State	I
Princeton	27	37	Stevens Tech.	I
Harvard	3	4	Swarthmore	I
Lafayette	6	1	Syracuse	I
Yale		5	Wash. & Lee	I
Cornell	2	3		—
Univ. of Pa.		4		—
New York Univ.	I	2		50
N. J. Law School.		3		69
Columbia	I	I		
Dartmouth	I	I		
Oberlin	2			
Rutgers	I	I		
Bucknell		I		
Clark University	I			
Colgate	I			
Georgetown		I		
Gettysburg	I			
Haverford	I			
Mass. Inst. Tech.		I		
Notre Dame	I			
				158
				98

SUMMARY

		SUMMARY	
College	Graduates	50	
do.	Undergraduates	69	
		<hr/>	119
School	Graduates	158	
do.	Undergraduates	98	
		<hr/>	256
Names repeated		375	
		<hr/>	69
<i>Grand Total</i>		306	

Representation by Age

IV

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

Early in June the War Department designated Princeton as one of the Government Schools of Military Aeronautics,

having accepted President Hibben's previous offer of the University buildings and equipment for any use to which they might be put. The School was opened July 3 with Major A. H. Gilkeson, U.S.A., in charge as Commandant.

The object of this School is to give an eight weeks' intensive ground course in the following subjects: Theory of Flight including Rigging and Care of Aeroplanes; Operation of Aeronautical Engines; Principles of Cross Country and General Flight; Use and Care of Rapid Fire Machine Guns; Telegraphy and Wireless; Aerial Observation; Military Studies and Military Drill. After graduation the students are sent to one of the Government Aviation Fields or abroad for instruction in flying.

The University entered into a contract with the U. S. Government to supply this instruction and President Hibben appointed Professor van Ingen, of the Department of Geology, head of the teaching staff.

The School as originally planned was to have a maximum of two hundred students, but as the aviation work of the Government developed this number has been gradually increased. At present the School is operating on a maximum of five hundred and fifty and later in December will be increased to seven hundred. Three dormitories, Patton, Cuyler and Brown Halls, are being used as barracks and part of the University Dining Halls as a mess hall. The military drill is conducted on Poe and Brokaw Fields and parts of the following buildings are being used for the lectures and laboratory work: Guyot Hall, Palmer Physical Laboratory, School of Science building and Civil Engineering Laboratory.

The increase in the School has made it necessary to erect two one-story wooden buildings for the use of the Aeroplane and Gas Engine Divisions. These buildings are now in course of construction on that part of the Campus south of Guyot Hall, and will be ready for occupancy sometime during the month of December. The building for the Aeroplane Division is 44 ft. wide by 317 ft. long and that for the Gas Engine Division is 35 ft. wide by 300 ft. long.

Included in the corps of instructors (which now numbers

nearly fifty) are the following members of the University staff: Assistant Professor McCabe, of the Department of Economics; Mr. K. H. Condit, Class of 1913, of the Department of Civil Engineering; Mr. B. F. Howell, Class of 1913, of the Department of Geology, and Mr. Roswell Davis, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings; and the following graduates and undergraduates: Class of 1910, Messrs. G. R. McPherrin and E. H. Bergen; Class of 1914, R. A. Bullock, R. W. Bauhahn and Edward Sampson; Class of 1916, P. G. Giffin; Class of 1917, C. P. Johnson, Harrison Bullock and J. H. Stevens; Class of 1918, Jarvis Cromwell and Van R. Halsey; Class of 1919, F. B. Christmas.

In addition, Lieutenant J. D. Beggs, Class of 1908, and Lieutenant D. G. Barnhouse, partial 1917, are in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the School.

Major Gilkeson was recalled by the Government on September 14 and Captain Rodman Gilder, U. S. R., was detailed as Acting Commandant and Lieutenant Cortlandt W. Handy, Class of 1911, as Adjutant. Captain Gilder was transferred on October 26 and Major Dana H. Crissy, U.S.A., was detailed as Commandant. Mr. Geo. H. Bonsall, Class of 1915, is secretary to the Commandant.

V

PRINCETON WAR RECORD

The effect of the war on the University enrollment is very patent in the contraction of numbers in the undergraduate body and in the absence of members of the Faculty.

Of the Faculty in 1914, seventy-nine, or over 36 per cent, are in actual service of one sort or another, thirty-three being in the army or navy. The University Catalogue this winter will show an absentee list of over forty. Others are serving the Government partly in Washington and partly in Princeton; several have been in service during the summer but are now back in Princeton.

About 550 undergraduates did not return to College this Fall. A circular enquiry was sent to their parents or guardians asking for their whereabouts. Up to December 1, 387 replies

had been received which revealed the fact that 375 of the absentees are in actual service or training, 3 have left College for private reasons, 4 have tried to enter service and have been rejected, 4 have since returned to College, and one is sick.

The following comparative tables of the enrollment of the present senior, junior and sophomore classes as affected by the war speaks for itself:

<i>Class of 1918</i>	<i>1916-17</i>	<i>1917-18</i>
A.B.	82	31
Litt.B.	158	48
B.S.	30	6
C.E.	17	8
	<hr/> 287	<hr/> 93
<i>Class of 1919</i>		
A.B.	99	51
Litt.B. or B.S.	218	103
C.E.	34	5
	<hr/> 351	<hr/> 159
<i>Class of 1920</i>		
A.B.	84	52
Litt.B. or B.S.	258	182
C.E.	32	18
	<hr/> 374	<hr/> 252
<i>Total Undergraduate Enrollment</i>		
Seniors	337	93
Juniors	287	59
Sophomores	351	252
Freshmen	374	246
Specials, Qualifying, etc...	60	43
	<hr/> 1409	<hr/> 793

At their June meeting the Board of Trustees ordered the collection and preservation of Princeton war records. A Committee, of which Professor V. L. Collins is Chairman, was appointed consisting of all Class Secretaries; other members to be added from time to time.

This action of the Trustees was immediately announced by the Secretary of the University in a statement from which the following extracts are taken:

Purpose. The purpose is to collect for preservation in the archives of the University, and, if deemed advisable, for ultimate publication, the record of Princeton's part in the European War.

Long before the United States entered the War Princeton-

ians were active in military service in Europe, in medical service, in relief work, and in ambulance and Y. M. C. A. work.

When the United States entered the War many Princetonians were in the Militia, and hundreds of others began courses in military and naval training, a large proportion of whom have since joined Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Aviation Corps, the Marine Corps, and the Signal Corps, the Naval Reserve and the Medical Reserve; others are in Government service either in research or administrative work; many others will be drafted into the Army.

The names of all these men, whether in training or in actual service and in whatever field, either at home or abroad, should be given place in Princeton's War Record.

We shall eventually wish to have the complete war record of *every Princetonian* serving—the unit with which he served, the important engagements in which he took part, and any particular service he may have rendered. A number of our men have already been cited by the French War Office and we shall wish a complete record of these citations and of others undoubtedly to follow.

Material. There is no restriction as to the kind of material that should be sent in, provided it concerns Princeton or Princetonians in the War. Constant vigilance will be necessary so that no item may escape, and nothing should be considered too trivial.

For your guidance I mention some of the items that are desired:

- a. Full names.
- b. College class.
- c. Rank, regiment, etc., or similar record.
- d. Personal records from the men themselves.
- e. Personal letters (or copies) to family, friends, or Class Secretary.
- f. Diaries.
- g. Newspaper clippings (with names and date of paper).
- h. Personal photographs.
- i. Photographs of persons and scenes.
- j. Memorabilia (e.g. permits, passes, passports, documents, etc., relating to Princetonians).
- k. War relics (e.g. weapons, etc.) collected by Princetonians.

Headquarters. The headquarters of the Committee on War Records will be the office of the Secretary of the University, Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, where all data, information and material should be sent and where it will be sorted.

filed and indexed. Individual war records will be placed in the files of the General Biographical Catalogue. Relics will be placed in the University War Collection.

While Class Secretaries will of course hold themselves primarily responsible for the service records of their classmates, they should not fail to note and send in, carefully dated, all passing newspaper references to the war activities of other Princeton men that may come to their attention.

Material at once began to come in which was incorporated with the material already collected to date in the office of the General Biographical Catalogue.

Since the opening of the present college year this material has been largely increased, a card catalogue system has been installed, with filing cabinets for letters and other material, and every day new material in the shape of reports, letters, clippings, photographs, etc., is being received in the Office of the Secretary of the University.

But the data for any fairly complete computation of the number of Princetonians who are or have been in service are of course not yet available. The dislocation of class organizations due to the war has hampered the machinery for gathering class statistics. Class secretaries have in some cases entered active service themselves and have neglected to turn their class affairs over to substitutes, rendering it extremely difficult to get class statistics; and scores of men in service have not been reported. The figures quoted hereafter are as of December 5 and are only temporary.

It may be noted that the Ivy Club has compiled a list of its members who are or have been in service, numbering 182. Whether other clubs have undertaken such a compilation is not known at this writing, but the record of the Ivy Club is a fair index of the general activity of Princeton alumni in the national service at this time.

According to the records at this date (December 5) on file in the Office of the Secretary of the University, 2103 Princetonians are in the service of the country, of whom 666 are abroad.

Army	1171	Civil	120
Navy	294	Red Cross (Exec)	36
Marines	48	Federal Ununiformed	74
Aviation	188	State Ununiformed	22
Medical and Ambulance...	391	Relief	46
Y. M. C. A.	80		
		Total	2470

The following Princetonians have received distinctions in war service:

DECORATIONS

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor

Abram Piatt Andrew, Jr., '93, Major, Director General of American Ambulance Field Service, France.

Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy

Jesse Benedict Carter '93, Italian Relief, died at Cervignano, Italy, July 20, 1917.

Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium

Melvin Adams Hall '10, Captain, General Staff, Second Army, British Expeditionary Force. Recommended for Military Cross.

Distinguished Service Order

George Wright Glover, Faculty, Second Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, British Army.

French War Cross and Military Medal

Robert Patterson Lamont '19, American Ambulance Field Service. Wounded in action, lost left hand.

John Verplanck Newlin '19, American Ambulance Field Service. Died August 5, 1917, from wounds received in action.

French War Cross

William Macdonough Agar '17, American Ambulance Field Service. **Arthur Bluethenthal '13**, American Ambulance Field Service.

Thomas Alexander Butkiewicz '04, American Ambulance Field Service.

William Stanley Dell '16, American Ambulance Field Service.

James Wilson Gailey '17, American Ambulance Field Service. Killed in action. Gold cross.

William Blair Gilmore '02, American Ambulance Field Service.

William Dudley Foulke Hughes '19, American Ambulance Field Service.

Robert Davis McDougal, Jr., '19, American Ambulance Field Service.

Townsend Martin '17, American Ambulance Field Service.

Rodman Bowne Montgomery '18, American Ambulance Field Service.

Earl Dodge Osborn '15, American Ambulance Field Service. Wounded in action.

John Grim Rothermel '19, American Ambulance Field Service.

Robert Henry Scannell '15, American Ambulance Field Service.

Rees Townsend Scully '09, Section Chief, American Ambulance Field Service. Cross with palms.
Henry Dyer Moore Sherrerd '17, American Ambulance Field Service.
Henry Burling Thompson, Jr., '20, American Ambulance Field Service. Wounded in action.
Edward Davis Townsend '05, American Ambulance Field Service.
Herbert Pell Townsend '10, American Ambulance Field Service.
John Sylvester Woodbridge '18, American Ambulance Field Service.
Cornelius Wynant '18, American Ambulance Field Service.

Serbian Red Cross Decoration

Ethan Flagg Butler '06, Serbian Relief.

DIED IN SERVICE

William Rogers Beal '18, killed Sept. 11, 1917, in France, in an accident on a train to Paris. American Red Cross Ambulance Service.
Jesse Benedict Carter '93, died at Cervignano, Italy, July 20, 1917, while making arrangements for an American officers' convalescent home on the Italian front.
Eric Anderson Fowler '19, killed in France, Nov. 26, 1917, while training in American Aviation Corps.
James Wilson Gailey '17, killed in France, July 29, 1917. Member of American Ambulance Field Service in France.
William John Hallimond '10, reported missing after the battle of Ypres, 1915, and not heard from since. Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, Expeditionary Force, France.
Lawrence Dean La Monte '96, wounded by shrapnel, July 1, 1916, in France. Died at the 22nd General Hospital, France, July 13, 1916.
Warden McLean '12, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 29, 1917, from injuries caused by fall from his horse. Second Lieutenant, R. O. T. C., Fort Oglethorpe.
John Verplanck Newlin '19, wounded August 3, 1917, by a shell; died August 5, 1917. American Ambulance Field Service.
Edward Cuthbert Platt, Jr., '01, killed in action, Nov. 7, 1917, in France. Lieutenant, 244th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
John Prentiss Poe, Jr., '95, killed in action, Sept. 25, 1915, in France. Corporal in the Black Watch, British Expeditionary Force.
James Sanford Price '08, killed in action, Sept. 12, 1916, in France. Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
John Van Wicheren Reynders, Jr., '17, killed Nov. 4, 1917, by fall from hydroairplane, while training at Naval Aviation Station, Bay Shore, L. I.
Donald Neil Campbell Ross '17, died in France, Nov. 30, 1917, from wounds received in action. Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
Samuel Graham Wilson '76, died July 2, 1916, at Tabriz, Persia, of fever contracted in relief work.



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